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ISSUE TO GO TO UN

New shift by West blamed for halt in disarmament talks

By Kumar Goshal

BEFORE THE WORLD had time to recover from the shock of the collapse of the Paris Summit meeting, it received the jolting news that the Geneva Disarmament Conference had suspended its activities. The disarmament talks broke up over Western refusal to agree to a treaty binding them to complete disarmament reached by stages.

Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin announced on June 27 that his government "is interrupting its participation in the ten-nation committee." He explained that, because the Western powers were continually shifting their ground as soon as the Soviet Union met them halfway, it had "become perfectly clear" that they were evading "serious and fruitful disarmament talks." He added that Moscow would "raise at the next session of the UN General Assembly" the whole question of disarmament and compliance with the Assembly's 1959 directive.

ABOUT FACE: Western shifting of position has been going on for several years. In 1955, for instance, Moscow not only accepted the Western proposals for the first stage of disarmament but outlined in detail the establishment of an International Control Organ with extraordinary powers, including "unimpeded access to records" and "unimpeded access at all times to all objects of control." The Soviet delegate also recommended setting up international control posts at key ports, railway junctions, airfields and on major highways as a safeguard against surprise attacks.

The Western delegates were taken aback. France's Jules Moch said it was "too good to be true." The U.S. delegate

London Evening Standard

"It's quite simple, gentlemen, you just turn the key like this—oops!"

was "gratified" and the British delegate agreed that Moscow had "largely, and in some cases entirely, adopted" the Western proposals.

Then the West quickly called a recess, during which President Eisenhower sprang his "open skies" proposal as a prerequisite for any disarmament agreement. When delegates met again, the

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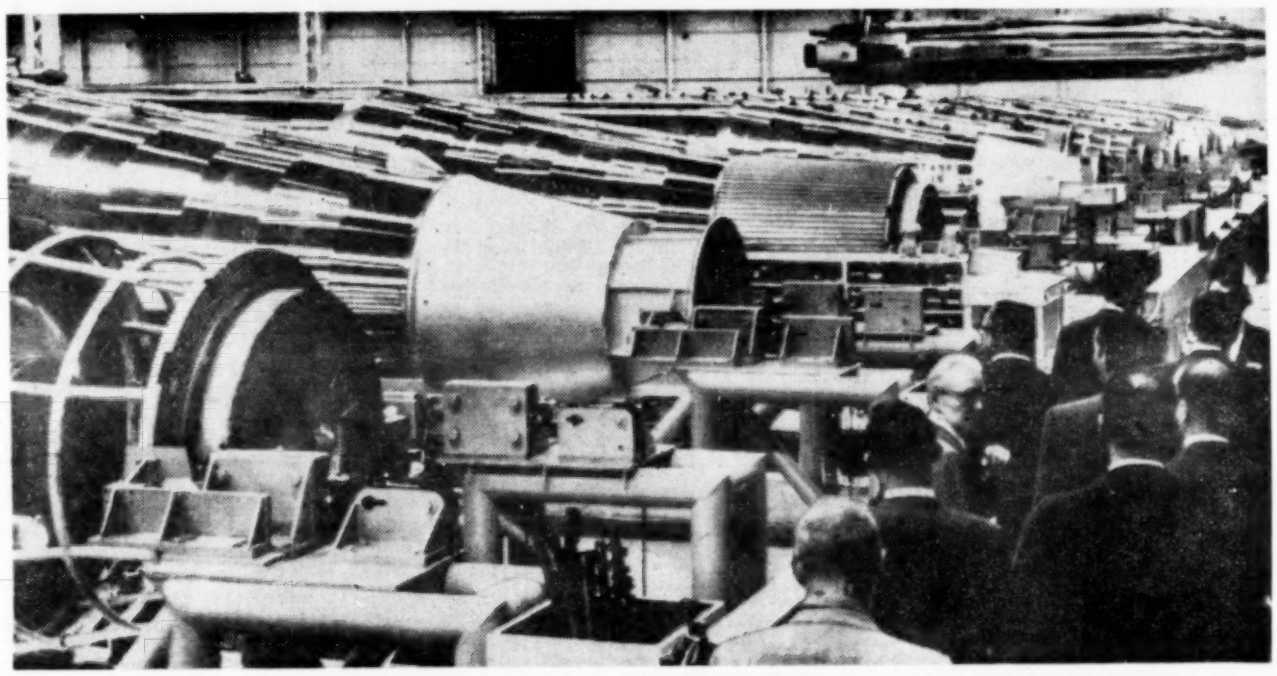

THE HEART OF DISARMAMENT: THE U.S. IS NOW MASS-PRODUCING THESE H-BOMB MISSILES

Newsmen recently were allowed for the first time to view the production line of these huge Atlas intercontinental ballistic missiles in a sprawling plant near San Diego. The U.S. seems reluctant to give them up.

AN EYEWITNESS REPORT OF TOKYO DEMONSTRATIONS

U. S. 'woefully misinformed' about Japan

By John G. Roberts
Special to the Guardian

TOKYO

AFTER A TEN-WEEK absence, I arrived here just as the cancellation of the Eisenhower visit was announced. The immediate reaction was a "victory" celebration by some 70,000 people who paraded through the streets. As reports of the U.S. reaction were printed in the local press, it appeared that Americans, even those in high places, had been woefully misinformed, especially about the political atmosphere surrounding the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

After a year of organized demonstrations which involved increasing numbers of people from all sectors of the population, demonstrations which, on many occasions, brought out more than 5,000,000 citizens in a single day, American spokesmen still blamed the unrest on a tiny minority of "fanatical, Communist-led" students. President Eisenhower himself blamed "professional communist agitators" for the failure of his mission.

Such an estimate by our No. 1 General, with Allen Dulles as his G2, can only knock another prop from under U.S. prestige. But before pouncing on the President, we should ask whether he knew any better, and if not, why not? For this wrong interpreation of the Japanese movement against the military alliance permeates the thinking of most Americans, from the State Department down.

TYPICAL REACTIONS: For example, Sen. John Kennedy said that the President's discomfiture was due to his failure to recognize expanding communist influence in the world. Sen. Olin Johnson was all for cutting off foreign aid to Japan and other countries which failed to take "aggressive steps" to end communist activities. Sen. Keating spoke of the violence by "leftists and communists" against the "majority decision" of the Japanese parliament. Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon, who is supposedly an authority on the Far East, advised Americans not to "go into panic" over what he termed a "tactical victory" of the communists on the streets of Tokyo. What happened in Japan, he said, was "a reflection of some deep pacifism led astray by a very militant communist minority."

I arrived in Tokyo in time to see the largest political demonstration in Japanese history, held on June 18, the eve of "automatic approval" of the Treaty by the Upper House. By late afternoon on the 18th, more than 300,000 demonstrators, carrying the banners of their organizations, had marched to the Diet [Parliament] from various parts of the city. They had filled the streets surrounding the Diet. There was speechmaking and singing, and at times the air was thunderous with chanted slogans: "Down With the Treaty!" "Down With Kishi!" A forest of placards proclaimed: "Smash the Security Treaty;" "Dissolve the Diet;" "Yankee Go Home;" "Ike Don't Come;" "Remove the Black Jets;" "No More U-2 Planes." But the message that seemed to be most appreciated was: "Mr. Kishi: I am waiting for you in Hawaii—Syngman Rhee."

Toward evening, one section split off

(Continued on Page 4)

POLITICAL "PROSPERITY"

Auto union charges plan to overproduce to aid GOP

Special to the Guardian

DETROIT

AUTO MANUFACTURERS, according to United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther, are juggling fall production schedules to create a false impression of prosperity in November and thus help the election prospects of the Republicans. Inflated production in September and October will result in enormous inventories and will require cutbacks and heavy layoffs early next year. This maneuver will also strengthen the companies' bargaining position in next year's negotiations with the union.

For auto workers the negotiations are crucial. The industry produces all the cars the market can absorb in six months. A quarter of a million auto workers are permanently unemployed and a like number are working part-time.

The only immediate solution seems to be a job security program, including a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay. UAW top leaders seem reluctant to make the fight but rank-and-file stirring may force them.

THE BACKLOG: According to **Ward's Automotive Reports**, projected September production will be 69% higher than in the same month last year. The next month's schedule calls for "the biggest October for factory workers in history." But there are 1,036,000 unsold 1960 cars in dealer's showrooms and the used car market is at a standstill. With the unreal production scheduled for September and October, there will be 1,000,000 1961 cars and 350,000 1960 models in inventory by the end of November.

The heavy inventories will mean more unemployment next winter. There are 250,000 auto workers currently unemployed and an equal number working a short week. Thousands have left the industry because there is no work.

In 1957 UAW membership was reported at 1,550,000. At last year's convention secy.-treasurer Emil Mazey reported 1,220,000 dues payers. Latest reports are that dues payments have dropped to about 1,000,000.

Profit curves of the industry's Big 3—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—

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THE MAIL BAG

Tokyo Peace Conference

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

In view of the present situation in Japan I believe your readers will welcome the knowledge that a great Peace Conference will be held in that country soon and many may wish to attend.

A Call has been issued by The Japan Council Against the A- and H-Bomb for its sixth annual Conference to be held on August 2-9 in Tokyo.

The Conference is convened and ends on the 15th anniversaries of the two atom bombings.

On April 28, 1960, a Peace March began, from Hokkaido on the north and Okinawa on the southern end of the Japanese archipelago. It will reach Tokyo on the 5th of August. It will aim to arouse the biggest demonstration the country has ever witnessed.

I had the opportunity and privilege of meeting some of the distinguished leaders of the peace movement on a recent visit to Japan. They impressed upon me the desire of the Japanese people to be friends of the American people and for a closer relationship between Japan peace forces and the U.S. I have been around the world. I have found no place of greater interest or beauty than Japan. The talk of peace is paramount: among students, housewives and workers. There has been, as one of the leaders of the peace movement said to me, "a great spiritual awakening among the Japanese people."

Their suffering at Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini has made them reflect upon their past action, and it is now their determination to work in unity with the peace forces of the world for total and general disarmament.

It will be a high point in one's life to attend this Conference. I urge all who can to do so.

The Japan Council Against the A- & H-Bomb will reserve comfortable accommodations and arrange for transportation inside Japan. Address: 7-12 Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Jeanette S. Turner
41-44 48th St.
Long Island City 4

The Gojack Case

COLUMBUS, O.

Your up-to-date reporting on the First Amendment test cases deserves a warm thanks. Readers can tell from your box scores who is in jail, who is out, who does not go, and who may still go.

I face the tough effort to raise over $1,000 quickly in order to appeal to the Supreme Court. Many personal friends, trade unionists and people in all walks of life have contributed the money for past legal expense. My gratitude to all of them, including those anonymous contributors who could not include an address for personal thanks.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington feels I should serve nine months because I was "abusive, insulting and contemptuous of the Committee and its members." As examples of such conduct, they quote me as telling the Un-American Committee: "I do not know what 'paid liars' and 'forgers' that you may have"; "I haven't had the opportunity to vote myself a $10,000 raise," etc.

It will not be possible to finance my appeal to the Supreme Court unless more people help share the legal costs. No help is available from any organization. Contributions to P.O. Box 335, Columbus 16, Ohio, will be gratefully received.

John T. Gojack

Carl Leon Eddy

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Carl Leon Eddy, who died here June 24, was one of the founders of the Progressive Party of Indiana, one of its staunchest and most steadfast leaders throughout, and continued a one-man campaign for peace and against the cold-war policy until the time of his death.

The scion of a prominent political family in Ohio, he was active in all forward-looking political movements, as he used to say, "since he became disillusioned with McKinley."

Among other occupations in a long and honorable life, he kept a hotel on the southside of Chicago during the Al Capone days. His hotel was a kind of neutral ground of the warring gangster factions. It was in this occupation that he sheltered a young Negro fugitive and drove off a lynch mob by firing a pistol at them during the Chicago race riots.

Here in Indianapolis on another occasion, he swept a state legislative hearing off its feet by a bold denunciation of the American Legion and Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis Star and News.

His wife, Nora—they were an inseparable couple — died about six weeks ago.

Charles S. Preston

"Dear sir, you cur . . ."

SEWAL, IOWA

An open letter to Congressman John Kyl from an Iowa farmer:

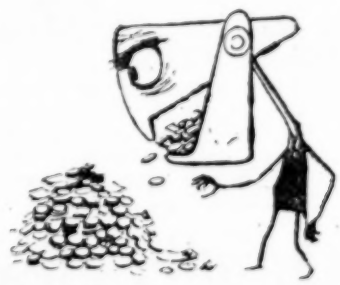
"Why have you come out all of a sudden against the idea of peace and an end to the cold war, venomously attacking the Russians as though they were responsible for failure of the conference of the Big Four? Did you for a minute reason that the spy plane incident was organized by the Russians instead of us to break up the Summit meeting?

"Or is it that you and your station KTVO are now on the gravy train, enjoying part of the many millions of dollars being spent each year by our government (our tax dollars) for anti-Communist propaganda?

"Do you realize that, when 80% of our national income is going for payment of wars, past, present and future, then a predominant part of our industry, transportation, banking, construction, laborers and brains are also working for the military?

"If we survive and crawl out finally, surely then we will know what to do and to whom. Hadn't you better think about these things?"

R. D. Merrick



La Gauche, Brussels

Spy or unspy?

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

The calmness of the leading Soviet statesmen, in confrontation with a situation which, **mutatis mutandis**, would have been called extremely provocative, ought to provide still greater reassurance to the American public that the U.S.S.R.—people and government — is what certain Americans might disgustedly call hell-bent on peace.

Incidentally, why was spy Powers ordered—as we are officially told—to confirm and, thus, stress, that he was on a spy mission? Shall spies spy, or shall they get caught and arouse furor by boasting that they are spies?

Furthermore, why this present American bragging about orbiting the first "spy satellite"? Just to make it plain that the recent U-2 mission wasn't necessary—except for purposes of provocation?

Bode Ohly

To your health

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The GUARDIAN has already given years of healthier life to many, and the number is growing. The medical department of the company that furnished the novocain solution for H-3 treatments says in the information sent to doctors:

"There has been considerable interest in Europe in the work of Prof. Anna Aslan and her coworkers at their clinic for treating diseases of elderly patients in Bucharest, Rumania. This group has published and read many papers on the subject in Europe. In December, 1958, an article in a U.S. lay magazine drew considerable interest in this country."

That "lay magazine" was the GUARDIAN. Thanks to a health pioneer.

Helen Miller

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

The Crusade for Freedom, which supports Radio Free Europe, announced today that it will henceforth conduct all fund-raising campaigns under the name "Radio Free Europe Fund," rather than Crusade for Freedom. This is "to make it easier for the public to associate the fund with the important work it supports."

—New York **World-Telegram**, July 1.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: L. S., Manhattan.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

A YOUNG WOMAN jumped from a car outside the Capitol in Washington. She ran into the Senate wing and demanded to see the President. When police approached, she ran through the corridors. She was barefooted. Questioned, she explained a simple mission: she wanted to plead with Truman "to stop the [Korean] war." Her husband is a veteran and she has a nine-month-old baby. She wept; police sent her to a hospital "for observation."

Her impetuous act—and the police reaction to it—were symptoms of the July 4 week in the U.S. of 1950. For Americans in every corner of the country stunned by developments in the Far East, peace was the overriding concern. There were few places where petitions bearing the Stockholm peace pledge were not being circulated.

Newspapers and officials called the peace campaign subversive. In Philadelphia nine persons were arrested for circulating the petitions. The charge against them: "breach of the peace." In California sentiment was so strong the State Dept. rushed an emissary to a City Hall meeting of regional representatives of the American Assn. for the United Nations. "Actually," she told the meeting, "this is only a Soviet trick."

—From the National Guardian, July 12, 1950.

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor-in-exile* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF: Lawrence Emery, Kumar Goshal, Robert E. Light, Dorothy Miller, Russ Nixon (Washington), Tabitha Petran, Robert Joyce (Art), David Reif (Art Library). LIBRARIAN: Jean Norrington. CIRCULATION: George Evans. PROMOTION: Norval D. Welch. ADVERTISING and BUYING SERVICE: Lillian Kolt. GUARDIAN EVENTS: Theodora Peck. FOREIGN BUREAUS: Cedric Belfrage (London), Anne Bauer (Paris), George Wheeler (Prague), W. G. Burchett (Moscow), Anna Louise Strong (Peking), Narendra Goyal (New Delhi) Ursula Wassermann (roving correspondent). NORTHERN CALIFORNIA representative: Clarence Vickland, 3936 Canon Ave., Oakland 2, Calif. Phone: KE 3-7776. DETROIT representative: Ben Kocel, 140 Winona, Highland Park 3, Mich. Phone: TO 6-7523.

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REPORT TO READERS

Fan mail for Cuba

A SHEAF OF LOVE LETTERS for the Cuban people and their new government has been sent to us by readers who have visited Cuba in recent weeks and months and want to share their enthusiasm with us in anticipation of our visit July 24-Aug. 6.

Since our still-growing group may number a goodly 90 or more, we anticipate a wide range of interests. But one that we will all share, naturally, will be that of spending an enjoyable fortnight in the most meaningful society in our hemisphere today. Forgive us, therefore, if we mingle a few picture-postcard views with the socio-economic in the ensuing selection.

• "Despite our lack of familiarity with Spanish we had no difficulty, because English is a second language for so many Cubans. We made a trip to the Isle of Pines, half an hour by air from Havana. This is Stevenson's **Treasure Island**, where the pirates of old buried their gold. It is rich in gold, bauxite and other minerals, tobacco, corn, sugar, cattle. On this island Jose Marti, father of Cuban independence, was imprisoned 80 years ago, as well as Fidel Castro in more recent times. In Santa Fe, a village about ten miles from the airport, we observed the anachronism of a modern, fluorescent-lighted children's playground surrounded by the old Cuba.

"We also made a trip to Varadero Beach, about 90 miles from Havana on the gulf of Mexico. This is without doubt one of the most beautiful white, sandy beaches in the world. The water is crystal clear and warm; it is a paradise of water skiing, boating and other seashore sports . . . The seaside luxury formerly enjoyed by Batista and his millionaire friends is now dedicated to the youth and children of Cuba."

• Another Varadero visitor noted with pleasure, too, how "the estates of Batista and his cohorts as well as that of Irenee Du Pont are being converted into public parks and vacation resorts for the orphaned children of the victims of the old regime."

• A beachcomber from the Bronx writes: "We spent a day at the formerly swanky Biltmore Yacht and Beach Club; now run by the Food Workers Union. For the first time white and Negro people were together on an equal social basis at this club, and everyone was enjoying themselves immensely." (We don't quite go along with that "formerly swanky" observation; who was it who said, "The people too will have their palaces?")

Our Bronx friend went elsewhere than to the beaches, to observe that "everywhere there is a tremendous amount of construction going on: large housing projects, apartments and small homes, new beaches and parks, stadiums, resort centers, new roads, many, many new schools for which they are recruiting many new teachers."

A POUGHKEEPSIE ACCOUNTANT friend says what struck him the strongest was the evidence of accounting control on civic matters, "which speaks for the elimination of possibilities of graft and corruption." Later, getting his nose out of the ledger, he noted that none of the new construction was shoddy, as some of our new low-cost housing appears to be; and that the payments were "fantastically low." And, of what the Cubans thought of him:

"The people were most cordial, friendly and obliging, more than I could expect after what we have been reading in the newspapers. We were made to feel very welcome and people pleaded with us to explain to our friends back home that they would also be welcome."

From another letter:

"In one of the homes we visited, we observed a drawing of Castro resembling a Christ. We were told that the artist was severely criticized by Castro for attempting to deify him. He said he was there to do the bidding of the people, and not vice versa."

To put this in the context of the independence struggle of our original 13 colonies, it is reminiscent of George Washington's rebuff to the group of officers who sought to set up a monarchy and make him king. Perhaps it shows, too, that both G. W. and Fidel learned their Tom Paine well on the pitfalls of apotheosis.

AND FINALLY, as our old friend J. Montgomery Reynolds, longtime friend of Warren Billings, wrote from Havana to the San Mateo, Calif., NAACP:

"Get everyone down here—it is only 95 miles from the U.S.A.—to see, feel and experience its exhilarating effect on anyone who loves FREEDOM!"

For how to get down there soonest, see Page 3.

—THE GUARDIAN

JIMCROW BY ECONOMIC REPRISAL

Starve-'em-out tactics used to block Negro vote in South

By Ramona Lowe

A MOST NOTICEABLE result of the 1960 Civil Rights Act is the nature of the reprisals against Negroes who tried to use it in communities in the South. The act, purportedly designed to protect the voting rights of Negroes in the South, shows signs of being little else but a Republican springboard for the Northern Negro vote.

Slow-moving and involved legal suits —the only machinery to enforce the act —have started in Louisiana and Georgia. In Louisiana the Justice Dept. sued the registrar of Bienville Parish and members of White Citizens Councils for removing Negro names from the registration rolls, charging "a pattern of racial discrimination." One of the reasons for removing the names was the failure of Negroes to insert the word "black" in answer to the question asking the voter's color. They had written in "Negro."

In Terrell County, Ga., three Negro college graduates, two from New York

Pierotti, New York Post

"Looks like there's nothing but paper in here."

University, testified that they were disqualified on a literacy test. The Terrell County suit was the first brought by the government under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

ECONOMIC SQUEEZE: But in some Tennessee and South Carolina counties, stores have begun to refuse to sell Negroes anything from farm machinery to Coca-Cola. In Fayette County, Tenn., more than a hundred families have been evicted in an attempt to force Negroes, who outnumber the whites, out of the county. The Ku Klux Klan in the June issue of its bulletin suggests that other whites in the South follow Fayette County's example. Although this is hard on the small white businessman who depends on Negro cutomers, he is still holding the racial line.

In 158 counties in the Southern states, Negroes are a majority of the population. According to the Civil Rights Commission report, 16 have no Negro voters and 49 have less than 5% of Negroes registered. The Justice Dept. refers to those with no Negroes registered as "cipher" counties, and it has started investigating some of them to see why Negroes have been excluded from the registration rolls.

The Civil Rights Commission has received 436 complaints since 1957 from citizens denied voting rights, although the franchise was guaranteed to all in the Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 which stated simply that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and that "the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." It was enforced during Reconstruction by Federal troops.

REFEREE SYSTEM: To get the same or a similar result, the key section of the 1960 bill calls for a suit brought by the Justice Dept. asking a Federal court to order the registration of one or more Negroes turned down by local registrars because of race or color.

If the Justice Dept. wins the suit, it can then ask the judge to find that the Negroes had been prevented from voting because of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination. This finding would authorize the appointment by the judge of referees, who would then be empowered to declare other Negroes qualified to vote in the district.

The Negro, in order to be enrolled by a referee, would have to show that he was qualified to vote under state law (with rules no more strict than those for whites); that he had tried to register since the judge's finding, but had been turned away.

In spite of these provisions which ensure that a negligible number of Negroes will be able to go to the polls, attempts

Drawing by Korf

"Sure, boy, you got a Federal law saying you can vote. Only there ain't no Federal law saying we can't lynch you for it!"

to enforce the Civil Rights Act have set Southern whites in rebellion. State Atty. Gen. Gremillion of Louisiana complained that "our citizens will not have any rights if the court continues to invest power in investigative agencies." Louisiana lower courts have barred commission hearings on voter registrations for nearly a year.

THE RISKS: In Alabama, Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction to prevent the Justice Dept. from examining voter registration records in any county in Alabama. In Macon County, where Negroes outnumber whites 6 to 1, six Negroes registered on June 6, but authorities blocked any attempt at mass registration.

Mississippi in a constitutional amendment added "good moral character" to the voting qualifications, the moral degree to be determined by the registrar.

Dr. Daniel Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee, denounced the South's voting curbs and asked: Why must we "risk being murdered, flogged, jailed, intimidated, boycotted and threatened" for trying to vote?

Dr. Wynn, a college graduate, said that he had been unable to register in Macon County, although he had tried many times.

A Negro small farmer in Georgia thought the Federal voting law would be of little use to those who wanted to vote in the deep South, but an old man in the same community declared, "White folks would not treat us the way they do if we had the right to vote."

FIGHT GOES ON: Virginia's Atty. Gen. Albertis S. Harrison summarized the Congressional flurry over the act when he told a newsman the civil rights bill "really has little relation to the protection of voting rights." The whole controversy, he said, has been a political struggle.

Nevertheless, these are some of the activities now going forward in the South:

- Tennessee college students who participated in the sit-ins have been working in teams since June in a voter-registration campaign.
- In South Carolina the Southern Conference Educational Fund has enlisted student help during the vacation period to increase Negro registration and voting in the state's Black Belt.

Concern

"Watch him, or the first thing you know he'll be wanting to send his kids to our schools."

- The Highlander Folk School conducted a workshop on voting and registration from June 30 to July 5. The emphasis was on the use of the ballot by both Negroes and whites.

Most important of all is the dogged determination of the Negroes themselves to go to the polls in spite of constant intimidation and ineffectual law suits.

Last Call for Cuba!

The biggest, friendliest delegation since the Revolution leaves July 24 for thrills you'll remember a lifetime!

YES, IT'S THE "LAST CALL" for the Guardian trip to Cuba and the thrills of a lifetime! You'll meet representatives of the government, play host to the Cuban people on July 26, visit schools, housing projects and scenes of the Revolution! You'll stay in an air-conditioned suite for nine days in Havana and three more at famed Varadero Beach. You'll be in the company of John and Jane McManus, and Our Man in Havana, Rodolfo Aybar. And you'll have all expenses paid — room, board, air fare, tips, baggage transfers and tours—for just $350 complete!

Deadline for reservations has been extended to July 13, but that's absolutely the last day—and even at that, West Coast readers are advised to wire. Buy now and play later—join the happy throng! Write, phone or wire—

GUARDIAN TOUR

197 E. 4th St. ORegon 3-3800 New York 9, N.Y.

FOE OF SYNGMAN RHEE

Diamond Kimm again faces deportation

A 5 to 4 Supreme Court ruling on June 13 has once more brought 58-year-old Korean-born Diamond Kimm to the verge of deportation to South Korea. While acknowledging Kimm's right to invoke the Fifth Amendment in refusing to tell the Immigration and Naturalization Service whether or not he was a Communist, the Court decided that this did not relieve him of the burden of showing himself to be a person of good moral character, and establishing that he was not a Communist Party member.

Kimm, who came to this country in 1928, won special commendation for exceptional ability and courage for his work in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He also founded the bilingual newspaper, **Korean Independence**, to rally the support of Korean Americans for the struggle against Japan.

His difficulties with the State Department began during the Truman administration when, as editor of his paper, he opposed the now discredited Syngman Rhee. Ten days before the start of the "police action" against North Korea in June, 1950, he was arrested and threatened with forced expulsion from the United States—and certain death at Rhee's hands.

Dissenting from the Court's unsigned majority opinion were Chief Justice Warren and Justices Douglas, Brennan and Black. Douglas protested that the decision attached a penalty for reliance on the Fifth Amendment.

Japan report

(Continued from Page 1)

and marched several miles to Shibuya to pay their respects at Kishi's private residence. There must have been 100,000 men and women, mostly workers and farmers who had come from distant parts of Japan to protest.

At Kishi's residence, ten policemen in steel helmets guarded the gate. They seemed nervous. The demonstrators, still incensed over the police violence on June 15 in which a girl student was killed and hundreds were injured, stopped to harass them. In the narrow street there was some jostling and one demonstrator was struck by a policeman's club. The injured man was carried off, but there was no retaliation. It was the only violence I saw that day.

SILENT MIDNIGHT: There was tension around the Diet late in the evening, since the treaty was due to pass the upper house automatically at midnight. There were still some 50,000 demonstrators staging a sitdown in the streets, and tens of thousands of spectators. But midnight passed in silence, to the disappointment of the cameramen and the hotheads. There were a few more speeches, the Internationale was sung (it is the song of all Japanese labor) and then it was announced that the Zengakuren students had surrounded the Prime Minister's official residence adjacent to the Diet. At 1:30 a.m. the remaining demonstrators, who had been on the go since early the previous morning, moved to join the students in their non-violent demonstrations. They kept it up until 8 a.m. This was the day when Eisenhower had been scheduled to arrive in Japan.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

SHOWING TODAY: James Hagerty in "30 Seconds Over Tokyo."

By now, Mr. Kishi had been kept prisoner in his residence for 17 hours. But since there was no longer any reason to detain the Prime Minister, the demonstration broke up. Not, however, until the students and workers had cleaned the streets of rubbish and placards left by the "rioters."

I was not in Japan to see the bloody June 15 demonstration after which Ike's visit was canceled. But I was told by eye-witnesses that the violence was incited by a small group of ultra-nationalists who drove their trucks into the heart of an orderly crowd near the Diet, and student wrath exploded.

There was a barrage of stones and an assault on the police cordons, but the students were beaten back by clubs. There were repeated assaults and savage retaliation by the police, who wounded not only students but cameramen, reporters and faculty members who were trying to aid the injured.

NOT DECISIVE: This incident, deplorable as it was, had little bearing on the Eisenhower visit; Zengakuren had pledged that force would not be used against the President, and the Socialists and Sohyo had agreed to keep their demonstrations peaceable. But this last assault on the Diet gates was used as a pretext for canceling the Presidential visit, which would have been a disaster even without violence. The decision would have been made long before if Mr. Kishi had not been so desperate to shore up his tottering administration by cashing in on Ike's prestige.

Much of the blame for America's discomfiture must be assumed by the Kishi faction of the Liberal-Democratic Party and its **zaibatsu** backers, who encouraged the Security Treaty not only to gain economic favors from the U.S. but to protect their huge stake in Japanese rearmament and revived imperialism. These forces created the delusion that resistance to the treaty, which had reached alarming proportions even in late 1959, was the work of an insignificant communist minority. Opponents of the military alliance were consistently branded as reds or their dupes. Even the broad Japan Council Against A- and H-bombs was red-baited because of its criticism of the treaty.

THIS MAY HAVE BEEN WHEN IT ALL STARTED
Kishi is shown with John Foster Dulles in 1957

There is no evidence for such a delusion, shared by the State Dept. and the President. The accusation that the students and workers were paid to demonstrate is ridiculous and insulting. On Nov. 27, 1959, I saw 80,000 people demonstrating outside the Diet, six months before the treaty was approved. And in 20 "united action days" the total number of participants would probably equal half the Japanese population. At the rate of pay stated by a Kishi spokesman, the show would have cost some 20 billion yen.

If the Japanese peoples' organizations could be bought, they would have been in Kishi's camp, for the Liberal Democratic Party has the financial backing of the monopolists. Yet since the controversy began there has never been any significant demonstration **for** the Security Treaty.

FALSE CHARGE: It is patently untrue that the campaign against Kishi and the Security Treaty is led or dominated by communists. The hub of the campaign is the National Council Against the Revision of the Security Treaty. Its strongest components are the Socialist Party, a non-communist and often anti-communist organization which has the allegiance of nearly one-third of the Japanese voters, and the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), with nearly 4,000,000 members. The National Council is supported by the Communist Party and the 350,000-strong Zengakuren (National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations), the smaller (non-violent) wing of which is under communist influence. But these are only two among supporting mass-organizations so numerous that a mere listing of them would fill pages.

Many organizations of magnitude have been formed expressly for fighting the Treaty: the Society for Criticizing the Security Treaty; the Conference of Jurists Against the Revision of the Security Treaty; The Society for Studying the Questions of the Security Treaty; The National Association of Scholars and Researchers for the Defense of Democracy, and an association of 6,000 University professors, among others.

A notable feature of the student anti-pact movement is that previously unorganized youth have come forward in great numbers. They are drawn not only from the big universities where radicalism flourishes, but from private or conservative schools. Even International Christian University, regarded as the most pro-American institution, has sent delegations; but more surprising, 56 professors from that school petitioned for postponement of Eisenhower's visit.

University professors, instructors and scholars have turned out by the thousands to protest the treaty (a number of them have been injured by police). University presidents are risking their jobs by defending the actions of their students and protesting police excesses. Japan's outstanding scholars, scientists, writers, artists, entertainers, musicians, composers, actors, film-makers, journalists, critics and other professionals have given their support to the anti-treaty campaign. Several Protestant groups have demonstrated and even students from Catholic institutions have taken part.

A FULL MAJORITY: Public opinion polls taken last year, before the controversy became so acute, showed that a majority of Japanese favor neutrality, while only a small percentage want a stronger military alliance with the U.S. Since then, Kishi's stock has dropped disastrously because of his efforts to ram the treaty down their throats. Most factions of his own party have turned against him; all the major newspapers are critical of his policies regarding the treaty; three ex-Prime Ministers have demanded his resignation. A recent poll by **Asahi Shimbun** showed that only 6% of those interviewed approved his policies while 50% disapproved. Seventy-three per cent thought he should resign and only 0.8% wanted him to head the government again.

HE WON'T INFORM

De Gregory joins Uphaus in N. H. jail

HUGO DE GREGORY, a Hudson, N.H., factory worker, joined Dr. Willard Uphaus in the Merrimack Co. jail at Boscawen June 28 for refusing, as Dr. Uphaus did, to provide names of his associates to witch-hunting New Hampshire Attorney-General Louis C. Wyman.

De Gregory, a one-time Communist candidate for public office in Massachusetts, has been under harassment by Wyman since 1954. In 1957 he spent 15 days in Boscawen jail before being admitted to bail while his case went to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court rejected his appeal, as it did Uphaus'. The Uphaus case is now headed for the Supreme Court again, but he has been denied bail and must stay in Boscawen jail.

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Contributions for De Gregory's appeal may be sent to Mrs. Louise De Gregory, Moody Street, Hudson, N.H.

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Auto union

(Continued from Page 1)

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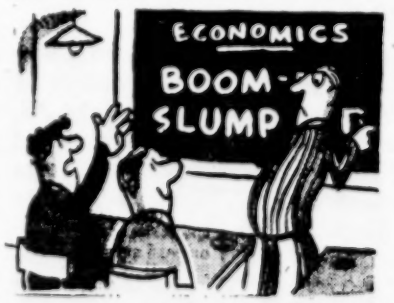

Eccles, London Daily Worker

"Please, Sir, how do we always get a boom before an election?"

JOB SECURITY: Unemployment was a serious problem when the union negotiated its contract in 1958. But Reuther brushed aside the fight for a 30-hour week because, he said, the Russian launching of Sputnik made full production necessary for the American economy. He proposed instead a profit-sharing plan. The companies dismissed Reuther's plan quickly and the three-year contract included neither profit-sharing nor a shorter work week.

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The Detroit branch of the Negro American Labor Council is also demanding a contract fight to end discrimination in jobs and upgrading. It is also asking for Negro representation on the union's top bodies.

There is a general lack of interest in the November elections. Adlai Stevenson seems to be the most popular candidate. But there is little enthusiasm for Reuther's behind-the-scenes support of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

Union members seem most interested in Ford 600 president Carl Stellato's campaign as the Democratic candidate for Congress in Dearborn. His program calls for peace, jobs and civil rights.

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KPFK AND WBAI ASK FOR HELP

Sponsor-free radio chain is pressured to conform

By Robert E. Light

THE WAY OF the non-commercial enterprise is paved with gold stumbling blocks. If the idealist can get over the hurdles, the rewards are rich. Pacifica Foundation, which operates three sponsor-free FM radio stations, has found satisfaction for itself and its listeners but two of the stations are stuck for money and are under pressure to conform.

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Pacifica president Harold Winkler puts it: "We thrive on controversy. We take the First Amendment seriously, deeming it important that unpopular minority viewpoints should have an opportunity to be heard."

A GOOD BUY: In return for presenting what commercial stations won't or can't offer, Pacifica stations ask listeners to subscribe at $12 a year. A subscription entitles the listener only to the satisfaction of maintaining the stations and a

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program folio every two weeks listing forthcoming broadcasts.

Pacifica opened its first station, KPFA, ten years ago in Berkeley, Calif. With 7,500 subscribers the station is on fairly solid financial ground and its reputation is high in the area.

A year ago the foundation opened KPFK in Los Angeles and in January this year Louis Schweitzer, owner of WBAI in New York, turned over his station to the foundation as a gift. In a year KPFK won about 7,600 subscribers but ran $20,000 in the red. WBAI has about 5,300 subscribers but it also has a deficit.

On June 26, KPFK broadcast a 12-hour "appealathon" to raise additional funds. James Mason, Norman Corwin, Carl Sandburg, Groucho Marx, Steve Allen, Dr. Frank Baxter, Leopold Stokowski, Mort Sahl, Robert Ryan, Vincent Price and others joined the appeal. About $10,000 and 650 new subscriptions came in the first few days.

WRONG IMAGES: Last month WBAI sent a letter to subscribers asking for additional contributions. The returns have also been good.

In New York on business (his base is in San Francisco) Winkler told the GUARDIAN that the acceptance of KPFK and WBAI is "most gratifying." He added: "A $20,000 deficit for KPFK is negligible when you consider that the first year's expenditures included outlays for equipment that will not recur."

For WBAI, he said, "there are surely 15,000 people in New York willing to subscribe. It's simply a matter of reaching them. But we also have to correct two images. First, that we are a strictly Hi-Fi music station, a hangover from when the station was privately owned. And the unfortunate rumor that since we are a foundation we are loaded with money.

"Pacifica is a hand-to-mouth operation and the number of large contributions we get is few. We rely on subscribers for maintenance."

NEED TO EXPAND: In setting 15,000 subscribers as a "break-even" level, Winkler emphasized that this meant minimum subsistence. With more subscribers, and consequently more money, the station could expand its coverage. At present one man, Gene Bruck, serves as program manager for all broadcasts. A bigger budget, for example, would allow the station to send out reporters with tape-recording machines for spot news.

Under the network's operation, each station manager is free to produce his own shows in addition to selecting programs produced by the other two stations.

THE PRESSURES: Pacifica's unorthodox approach has raised some conservative eyebrows. The Federal Communications Commission initiated an investigation after complaints that Lawrence Ferlinghetti's poetry readings were defamatory to religion and President Eisenhower. Others complained to Pacifica that the stations feature too many left-wing commentators, ignoring the right-wing speakers who always have a place.

As a result, WBAI's license renewal has been delayed by the FCC. And a new transmitter donated by former owner Schweitzer has not been approved.

Pacifica promises to hold out against the pressures but to some it seems to have pulled in its horns a bit. Marxist Herbert Aptheker is no longer a regular commentator. On the other hand, the GUARDIAN's James Aronson and Russ Nixon have been on in the last month. And the network's best received program was a 1½-hour broadcast of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings and riot in San Francisco.

A taste of fresh air in the cultural smog does not come easy. Contributions and subscriptions may be sent to WBAI, 30 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.; and KPFK, 5636 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif. They are tax-deductible.

CONGOLESE CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE IN LEOPOLDVILLE
Demonstrators fill the streets on the eve of Belgian King Baudouin's official proclamation of an independent republic on June 30.

Disarmament talks

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. placed a "reservation" on all earlier Western proposals—in effect withdrawing them.

OTHER SHIFTS: In the next two years Moscow agreed to several Western proposals including partial disarmament, and each time the West changed its mind. A deadlock followed until last year when Soviet Premier Khrushchev presented his plan for total disarmament in four years, and offered as an alternative partial disarmament including the previous Polish and British proposal for an atom-free zone in Central Europe, if the West found comprehensive disarmament unpalatable.

Since then, the Soviet Union has made still further concessions. In its latest proposal Moscow incorporated the French suggestion that disarmament should begin with the destruction of the means of delivering nuclear weapons. It went further and expressed willingness to accept on-site control over the destruction of rocket weapons, military aircraft and missile launching sites.

Moscow added "not unreasonably"—as Barbara Castle said (London **New Statesman**, June 11)—"that this must include the elimination of foreign military bases which, after all, are also missile launching sites." The London **Reynolds News** (June 5) considered it a fair and constructive proposal, which met Western objections by beginning disarmament with "abolition of the missile weapons, in which they lead, as well as military bases in foreign countries, which are the basis of the West's nuclear power."

NOT A GAME: **Reynolds News** said the Russian proposals "must be taken seriously by all countries." The London **Sunday Times** (June 5) agreed that the proposals were important and contained seeds of progress. India's Premier Nehru at a news conference (June 24) prodded the procrastinating Western delegates by strongly supporting the Soviet proposals as "just, constructive, straightforward and helpful."

Nehru said the new proposals "undoubtedly exhibit the Soviet Union's earnest desire to bring about disarmament and not play about with it." He praised the proposed elimination of means of delivery of nuclear weapons and especially the liquidation of foreign bases which he said were an "irritating symbol of foreign power and a reminder of war" and a possible source of surprise attack.

Although the latest Soviet proposals—which most of the world found constructive—were made more than three months ago, on June 27, the U.S. had only some vague counter-proposals "on which the Western powers were themselves not fully agreed" (AP, June 27). Throughout the disarmament and the nuclear test ban conferences the U.S. has, in fact, been merely probing for what it called "Soviet intentions," carrying on, as columnist Marquis Childs said (June 23), "a quiz program" rather than negotiations.

INTENTIONS DOUBTED: As a result, the feeling has grown world-wide—as the eminent British scientist J. D. Bernal told GUARDIAN staff correspondent Gordon Schaffer (June 21)—that "the Western governments did not want disarmament, the schemes they put forward were calculated to be rejected by the other side, and if the other side agreed to them, the proposals were withdrawn."

Many Americans seemed to agree with this view. James P. Warburg, for instance, said (June 30): "The impression is spreading that the U.S. does not really wish to disarm." Godfrey Sperling Jr. reported (**Christian Science Monitor**, June 10) that Adlai Stevenson had observed abroad "a wide area of doubt as to the depth of America's sincerity in seeking disarmament." To Stevenson it seemed that "at the bottom of it all is a position by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which brooks no real disarmament at this time."

The Soviet Union has placed the issue on the September agenda of the UN General Assembly, and has indicated it would suggest augmenting the present ten-nation Disarmament Committee by the addition of such Asian countries as China and India.

RULING TO BE APPEALED

SACB orders foreign born group to register

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE for Protection of Foreign Born, formed in 1933 with a send-off from President Roosevelt and the backing of a host of legislators, clergymen, educators, national group leaders and others from all walks of American life, was declared a Communist-front organization by the Subversive Activities Control Board June 27 and ordered to register with the U.S. Attorney General.

The order ended proceedings which began in 1952 under the 1950 McCarran Act, and was contained in a 51-page decision which said the ACPFB had served the purposes of the Communist Party to prevent denaturalization and deportation of its members and "to win good will of the foreign born . . ."

Wellesley Prof.-Emeritus Louise Pettibone Smith, honorary co-chairman of the Committee, called the decision "outrageous, ignoring the evidence given by those who really know the work of the Committee and accepting uncritically the testimony offered by the Dept. of Justice." Prof. Smith said the Committee since its beginning had aimed to secure for all foreign-born in the U.S. the full protection guaranteed by the Constitution. "The Committee is not now and never has been controlled by any outside organization," she said.

TO BE APPEALED: The case against the ACPFB was based on testimony of a procession of paid renegades from the Communist Party. Dozens of supporters of the Committee, including some of its founders, testified in its behalf.

The SACB decision will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., and may ultimately go to the Supreme Court, where the key McCarran Act case against the Communist Party itself is to be re-argued in October. The original finding of the SACB against the CP was thrown out by the Supreme Court because of tainted witnesses but the SACB made its finding over again without the rejected testimony. The Foreign Born Committee appeal will contend that the Committee is not controlled by the CP, and that the McCarran Act itself is unconstitutional as violative of the First Amendment.

The Committee has been under constant harassment for nearly ten years by both Federal and New York State agencies. Its executive secretary for most of its years, Abner Green, died last year of a brain tumor after years of inquisition and one jail term for refusing to surrender bail fund records to inquisitors. Despite attack the Committee has continued, and intends to continue during its appeals, to direct the fight for a new immigration and naturalization law and a five-year statute of limitations on proceedings against foreign born. Contributions may be sent to 49 E. 21st St., New York City.

Japan report

(Continued from Page 1)

and marched several miles to Shibuya to pay their respects at Kishi's private residence. There must have been 100,000 men and women, mostly workers and farmers who had come from distant parts of Japan to protest.

At Kishi's residence, ten policemen in steel helmets guarded the gate. They seemed nervous. The demonstrators, still incensed over the police violence on June 15 in which a girl student was killed and hundreds were injured, stopped to harass them. In the narrow street there was some jostling and one demonstrator was struck by a policeman's club. The injured man was carried off, but there was no retaliation. It was the only violence I saw that day.

SILENT MIDNIGHT: There was tension around the Diet late in the evening, since the treaty was due to pass the upper house automatically at midnight. There were still some 50,000 demonstrators staging a sitdown in the streets, and tens of thousands of spectators. But midnight passed in silence, to the disappointment of the cameramen and the hotheads. There were a few more speeches, the Internationale was sung (it is the song of all Japanese labor) and then it was announced that the Zengakuren students had surrounded the Prime Minister's official residence adjacent to the Diet. At 1:30 a.m. the remaining demonstrators, who had been on the go since early the previous morning, moved to join the students in their non-violent demonstrations. They kept it up until 8 a.m. This was the day when Eisenhower had been scheduled to arrive in Japan.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

SHOWING TODAY: James Hagerty in "30 Seconds Over Tokyo."

By now, Mr. Kishi had been kept prisoner in his residence for 17 hours. But since there was no longer any reason to detain the Prime Minister, the demonstration broke up. Not, however, until the students and workers had cleaned the streets of rubbish and placards left by the "rioters."

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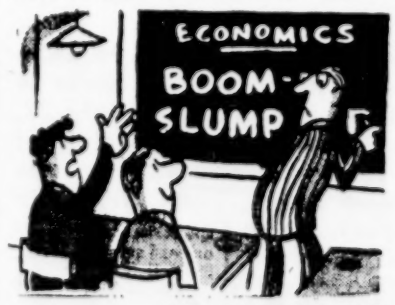

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Pacifica opened its first station, KPFA, ten years ago in Berkeley, Calif. With 7,500 subscribers the station is on fairly solid financial ground and its reputation is high in the area.

A year ago the foundation opened KPFK in Los Angeles and in January this year Louis Schweitzer, owner of WBAI in New York, turned over his station to the foundation as a gift. In a year KPFK won about 7,600 subscribers but ran $20,000 in the red. WBAI has about 5,300 subscribers but it also has a deficit.,

On June 26, KPFK broadcast a 12-hour "appealathon" to raise additional funds. James Mason, Norman Corwin, Carl Sandburg, Groucho Marx, Steve Allen, Dr. Frank Baxter, Leopold Stokowski, Mort Sahl, Robert Ryan, Vincent Price and others joined the appeal. About $10,000 and 650 new subscriptions came in the first few days.

WRONG IMAGES: Last month WBAI sent a letter to subscribers asking for additional contributions. The returns have also been good.

In New York on business (his base is in San Francisco) Winkler told the GUARDIAN that the acceptance of KPFK and WBAI is "most gratifying." He added: "A $20,000 deficit for KPFK is negligible when you consider that the first year's expenditures included outlays for equipment that will not recur."

For WBAI, he said, "there are surely 15,000 people in New York willing to subscribe. It's simply a matter of reaching them. But we also have to correct two images. First, that we are a strictly Hi-Fi music station, a hangover from when the station was privately owned. And the unfortunate rumor that since we are a foundation we are loaded with money.

"Pacifica is a hand-to-mouth operation and the number of large contributions we get is few. We rely on subscribers for maintenance."

NEED TO EXPAND: In setting 15,000 subscribers as a "break-even" level, Winkler emphasized that this meant minimum subsistence. With more subscribers, and consequently more money, the station could expand its coverage. At present one man, Gene Bruck, serves as program manager for all broadcasts. A bigger budget, for example, would allow the station to send out reporters with tape-recording machines for spot news.

Under the network's operation, each station manager is free to produce his own shows in addition to selecting programs produced by the other two stations.

THE PRESSURES: Pacifica's unorthodox approach has raised some conservative eyebrows. The Federal Communications Commission initiated an investigation after complaints that Lawrence Ferlinghetti's poetry readings were defamatory to religion and President Eisenhower. Others complained to Pacifica that the stations feature too many left-wing commentators, ignoring the right-wing speakers who always have a place.

As a result, WBAI's license renewal has been delayed by the FCC. And a new transmitter donated by former owner Schweitzer has not been approved.

Pacifica promises to hold out against the pressures but to some it seems to have pulled in its horns a bit. Marxist Herbert Aptheker is no longer a regular commentator. On the other hand, the GUARDIAN's James Aronson and Russ Nixon have been on in the last month. And the network's best received program was a 1½-hour broadcast of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings and riot in San Francisco.

A taste of fresh air in the cultural smog does not come easy. Contributions and subscriptions may be sent to WBAI, 30 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.; and KPFK, 5636 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif. They are tax-deductible.

CONGOLESE CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE IN LEOPOLDVILLE
Demonstrators fill the streets on the eve of Belgian King Baudouin's official proclamation of an independent republic on June 30.

Disarmament talks

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. placed a "reservation" on all earlier Western proposals—in effect withdrawing them.

OTHER SHIFTS: In the next two years Moscow agreed to several Western proposals including partial disarmament, and each time the West changed its mind. A deadlock followed until last year when Soviet Premier Khrushchev presented his plan for total disarmament in four years, and offered as an alternative partial disarmament including the previous Polish and British proposal for an atom-free zone in Central Europe, if the West found comprehensive disarmament unpalatable.

Since then, the Soviet Union has made still further concessions. In its latest proposal Moscow incorporated the French suggestion that disarmament should begin with the destruction of the means of delivering nuclear weapons. It went further and expressed willingness to accept on-site control over the destruction of rocket weapons, military aircraft and missile launching sites.

Moscow added "not unreasonably"—as Barbara Castle said (London **New Statesman**, June 11)—"that this must include the elimination of foreign military bases which, after all, are also missile launching sites." The London **Reynolds News** (June 5) considered it a fair and constructive proposal, which met Western objections by beginning disarmament with "abolition of the missile weapons, in which they lead, as well as military bases in foreign countries, which are the basis of the West's nuclear power."

NOT A GAME: **Reynolds News** said the Russian proposals "must be taken seriously by all countries." The London **Sunday Times** (June 5) agreed that the proposals were important and contained seeds of progress. India's Premier Nehru at a news conference (June 24) prodded the procrastinating Western delegates by strongly supporting the Soviet proposals as "just, constructive, straightforward and helpful."

Nehru said the new proposals "undoubtedly exhibit the Soviet Union's earnest desire to bring about disarmament and not play about with it." He praised the proposed elimination of means of delivery of nuclear weapons and especially the liquidation of foreign bases which he said were an "irritating symbol of foreign power and a reminder of war" and a possible source of surprise attack.

Although the latest Soviet proposals—which most of the world found constructive—were made more than three months ago, on June 27, the U.S. had only some vague counter-proposals "on which the Western powers were themselves not fully agreed" (AP, June 27). Throughout the disarmament and the nuclear test ban conferences the U.S. has, in fact, been merely probing for what it called "Soviet intentions," carrying on, as columnist Marquis Childs said (June 23), "a quiz program" rather than negotiations.

INTENTIONS DOUBTED: As a result, the feeling has grown world-wide—as the eminent British scientist J. D. Bernal told GUARDIAN staff correspondent Gordon Schaffer (June 21)—that "the Western governments did not want disarmament, the schemes they put forward were calculated to be rejected by the other side, and if the other side agreed to them, the proposals were withdrawn."

Many Americans seemed to agree with this view. James P. Warburg, for instance, said (June 30): "The impression is spreading that the U.S. does not really wish to disarm." Godfrey Sperling Jr. reported (**Christian Science Monitor**, June 10) that Adlai Stevenson had observed abroad "a wide area of doubt as to the depth of America's sincerity in seeking disarmament." To Stevenson it seemed that "at the bottom of it all is a position by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which brooks no real disarmament at this time."

The Soviet Union has placed the issue on the September agenda of the UN General Assembly, and has indicated it would suggest augmenting the present ten-nation Disarmament Committee by the addition of such Asian countries as China and India.

RULING TO BE APPEALED

SACB orders foreign born group to register

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE for Protection of Foreign Born, formed in 1933 with a send-off from President Roosevelt and the backing of a host of legislators, clergymen, educators, national group leaders and others from all walks of American life, was declared a Communist-front organization by the Subversive Activities Control Board June 27 and ordered to register with the U.S. Attorney General.

The order ended proceedings which began in 1952 under the 1950 McCarran Act, and was contained in a 51-page decision which said the ACPFB had served the purposes of the Communist Party to prevent denaturalization and deportation of its members and "to win good will of the foreign born . . ."

Wellesley Prof.-Emeritus Louise Pettibone Smith, honorary co-chairman of the Committee, called the decision "outrageous, ignoring the evidence given by those who really know the work of the Committee and accepting uncritically the testimony offered by the Dept. of Justice." Prof. Smith said the Committee since its beginning had aimed to secure for all foreign-born in the U.S. the full protection guaranteed by the Constitution. "The Committee is not now and never has been controlled by any outside organization," she said.

TO BE APPEALED: The case against the ACPFB was based on testimony of a procession of paid renegades from the Communist Party. Dozens of supporters of the Committee, including some of its founders, testified in its behalf.

The SACB decision will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., and may ultimately go to the Supreme Court, where the key McCarran Act case against the Communist Party itself is to be re-argued in October. The original finding of the SACB against the CP was thrown out by the Supreme Court because of tainted witnesses but the SACB made its finding over again without the rejected testimony. The Foreign Born Committee appeal will contend that the Committee is not controlled by the CP, and that the McCarran Act itself is unconstitutional as violative of the First Amendment.

The Committee has been under constant harassment for nearly ten years by both Federal and New York State agencies. Its executive secretary for most of its years, Abner Green, died last year of a brain tumor after years of inquisition and one jail term for refusing to surrender bail fund records to inquisitors. Despite attack the Committee has continued, and intends to continue during its appeals, to direct the fight for a new immigration and naturalization law and a five-year statute of limitations on proceedings against foreign born. Contributions may be sent to 49 E. 21st St., New York City.

BOOKS

New study of Cuba

THIS BOOK* is must reading for all who are interested in the revolution in Cuba—the most exciting, dynamic and significant event in Latin America in our time. Messrs. Huberman and Sweezy have broken through the screen of propaganda which our press has laid down to separate the American people from the truth. Nowhere else can there be found in so compact a form the background of the revolution, its accomplishments and its significance.

True, the authors sound starry-eyed about Cuba; their story of the accomplishments of the revolution seems to be somewhat extravagant. The results of the agrarian reform movement, for example, and the strides taken by the government for providing educational facilities for the children of Cuba—and above all, the passion and enthusiasm with which the Cuban people support their new leaders—all of this may be hard to believe, especially when every day one reads press stories to the contrary. However, this reviewer is equally starry-eyed, and the claims made by the authors are all well documented. The story they tell of Cuba is incredible — incredible, but true.

NOT ONLY INCREDIBLE but fast moving, so that much of the statistical information about it is out of date almost as soon as it is written down. Particularly is this true of the agrarian reform program; so, the authors understate materially the number of cooperatives in operation; several thousand land titles have been given out, whereas the number of such titles reported by the authors amounts to only 576. Such unavoidable discrepancies, however, serve only to underline the accomplishments of the revolution.

Some adverse criticism seems warranted. The authors, in common with many others who write about Cuba, have an impulse, which seems to be irresistible, to classify the actions taken by the Cuban government, when in fact such classification serves to confuse rather than to clarify. For example, the authors spend some time in answering their own question, "How does the Cuban cooperative compare with the two basic forms of agricultural enterprise in the Soviet Union, the collective farm and the state farm?" (p. 122). In fact, at least as presently constituted, the Cuban cooperative does not resemble either the state farm or the collective; and there is no reason why it should.

SIMILARLY, much of the material contained in Chapter 12 entitled "Capitalism, Socialism, Communism?" seems strained. As the authors point out, there are no ideological texts on the basis of which the Cuban revolution can be "slotted" into one or another of the familiar categories. The government is essentially a pragmatic one and, as Sartre has said, it "consists in doing what needs to be done."

The authors probably believe, as does this reviewer, that the revolution in Cuba will not be successful unless it creates an economy which is in large part a socialist economy, but this is no reason for seeking to impose labels on the Cuban economy or to encourage any speculative comparisons with the situation in Yugoslavia, China, the Soviet Union, or elsewhere. It is not that a theoretical system is undesirable, but rather that the Cuban government has no clearly enunciated theoretical system just now. Given time, experience and the sympathetic understanding of its friends, the theory will be worked out in due course, and so long as the present leadership remains, it will be a theoretical system which will assure justice and prosperity for the long-suffering people of Cuba.

—**Victor Rabinowitz**

Victor Rabinowitz, a leading New York civil liberties and labor lawyer of the firm of Rabinowitz and Boudin, has made several trips to Cuba to study the revolution at first hand.

**CUBA, Anatomy of a Revolution, by Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy. Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., New York 14. 192 pp. plus 16 pp. of photos and a map. $3.50. Prepublication price until July 26, $2.50.*

BOOKS

A Message From George Seldes

Dear Friends and Former Readers of IN FACT:

When I wrote my hail and farewell in 1950 I hoped for new financing and a new plan of publishing, but the times were full of fear and anxiety, and now fortunately other publications are filling the void.

I have spent the best part of the decade in preparing a book which my experience with **IN FACT** readers taught me is a vital necessity. In my attack on censorship and suppression I had learned that even today, and even in free and democratic America, the words and ideas of great men are still feared—and still omitted—and notably in universally accepted, most popular and most familiar anthologies.

The quotations of liberals and radicals and all on the "Left," including Jefferson and Adams (in their views on politics and religion) and even conservatives such as Washington himself, are so universally omitted in books pretending to fairness and completeness, that I am forced to believe that these patriots as well as Tom Paine, and our first Freethinker-Publisher, Ethan Allen, have been deliberately censored and suppressed. I have been amazed by quotations from them, and from hundreds of others, which I have authenticated.

When it comes to Liberty (in general) and to a free press, and to non-conformity, and to dissent, and to Truth itself, the popular and familiar books of quotations are either badly done, incomplete jobs or guilty of suppression. When John Stuart Mill's essay "On Liberty" is omitted from a dozen editions of Bartlett over a hundred years (and is quoted for part of a page today) I must suspect the censor. And so with Milton's "Areopagitica," the world's clearest call for a free press.

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NEW YORK

FASHION IN LENINGRAD, Kiev, Prague. A garment trades unionist, **Alex Kolkin,** reports on his recent tour. How styles are created, how the people live in their homes. Also reports on shoe manufacture, steel mills, construction. Tues., July 12, 6 p.m., Cornish Arms Hotel (air-conditioned), 23rd St. at 8th Ave. Cont. 75c. Auspices, Garment Center Cultural Clubs.

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THE GALLERY

CANCER IS FOUR TIMES more common among Hiroshima survivors who were within a mile of the 1945 A-blast than among those who were two miles or more away. Statistics of the Tumor Registry of the Hiroshima Medical Assn. reveal that of 973 Hiroshima survivors who were near the explosion, 13 have contracted cancer. This does not include those who have contracted leukemia. . . . Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) said in Bethlehem, Pa., June 17: "Every stinking little republic, these little banana nations, has the same vote in the United Nations as our beloved Republic—the United States." In the same speech he referred to Fidel Castro as "a juvenile delinquent who happens to be the head of Cuba." He also said: "There are certain segments of the press—many are nobodies, little people, who have too much power—too much power in the hands of little people is always abused." Walter is chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee . . . Natl. Life Insurance Co. figures that a $5,000-a-year wage-earner pays $420 in Federal income tax. Here's where the money goes: $240, "national security"; $12, international affairs and finances; $29, veterans' benefits; $24, labor and welfare; $29, agriculture; $10, natural resources; $14, commerce and housing; $10, general government; $51, interest; $1, miscellaneous . . . Comptroller General Joseph Campbell told the House Appropriations Committee that the U.S. gave 421 jet planes to an unidentified Far Eastern country whose air force has only 186 qualified pilots.

THE 18-PAGE LIST of standardized abbreviations the FBI sends to local police agencies for use in submitting fingerprint cards contains these categories: Coin matching, Communistic, Communistic Activities and General Principles . . . One man, whose name was not revealed, wrote to the CIA applying for Capt. Francis Powers' job . . . Some CIA waste baskets are labeled, "Classified Trash Only." . . . South American planter Ralph de Lucowich had three swimming pools installed. One, with his initials carved at the bottom, is for himself. The second, without initials, is for his wife. And the third, in the shape of a bone, is for his dog . . . The Louisiana Senate on June 15 voted to make it a crime to have more than one illegitimate child . . . A bathing beauty contest scheduled for June 24 in Cairo was canceled and replaced by a contest for the brainiest girl . . . **Modern Office Procedures** magazine offers this guide for the newly promoted: (1) Break with old friends and subordinates gradually, so as not to build resentment. (2) Find logical excuses for not joining friends at coffee breaks, miss the department bowling or card session occasionally, then more frequently. (3) Accept invitations to subordinates' homes at first, but reciprocate only with group invitations. Then do not accept at all. (4) Give wives more time to pull away from friendships, since they "don't understand the protocol of office organization because they aren't exposed to it daily."

—**Robert E. Light**

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the SPECTATOR

An American in Prague

PRAGUE

THIS YEAR'S Prague Spring Music Festival, always an outstanding event in the world of music, ended on June 5 after 60 orchestral, operatic and solo performances participated in by nearly 3,000 artists, including some of the world's best known.

Of the many young artists who appeared this year, the most impressive was the 30-year-old American, Lorin Maazel, who was entrusted by the festival committee to conduct Hector Berlioz's dramatic symphony for soloists, choir and orchestra, "Romeo and Juliet." Before Maazel arrived, both the fastidious Prague public and the music critics ventured to express a certain amount of apprehension. Berlioz's monumental work has not been played often because it is so difficult to perform. Berlioz himself wrote in his memoirs: "To interpret the symphony well, there must be first-rate artists, an excellent conductor, orchestra and singers, all determined to rehearse it so thoroughly as to know it almost by heart."

After observing Lorin Maazel at the first rehearsal, all our doubts dissolved. Maazel stepped before the orchestra without a score and convinced us then and there that he is a conductor of genius.

CONDUCTOR MAAZEL IN PRAGUE

THE REHEARSALS turned out to be most interesting. The outstanding Czech Philharmonic Orchestra and the no less outstanding conductor were becoming acquainted with each other. Maazel, a subtle psychologist, first rehearsed the different gestures he would have to use to communicate with the orchestra. The orchestra members then worked to build up their emotional responses and quickly established a close rapport with the conductor.

On the other hand, the Czech Singers' Choir, an impressive group of 180 members, appeared to arouse some doubts on the part of the conductor. But the first rehearsal with the piano came off so perfectly that he canceled further rehearsals with the choir.

For five full days Maazel rehearsed the details of the Berlioz work. On the day of the general rehearsal the whole group was tense with expectation. Just how would it sound in its entirety? But Maazel was still rehearsing only the details. The three-movement symphony, consisting of 17 separate parts, was performed without a single complete rehearsal! There was no need of it, said Conductor Maazel.

IN THE SMETANA HALL the lights dimmed. Only the musicians' white shirt-fronts were visible. The conductor stepped into the spotlight perfectly self-possessed, even a bit nonchalant, and without a baton. With his bare hands—the hands of a violin virtuoso—without a score, he created a miracle. Unfolding before the breathless audience was a great musical vision of the purest human emotion.

What can be emphasized; what can be praised most? Was it the enraptured submission of the other performing artists to Lorin Maazel, or Berlioz's masterful instrumentation, or the conductor's conception, or the captivating pianissimos of the strings?

A good example of Maazel's conception, which was thought out to the last detail for effectiveness, was the placing of a small group of the choir with its soloist in the box directly over the stage. This gave an atmosphere of intimacy to the first part of the symphony. The whole great group appeared only in the third part, where it came forth with trenchant, staccato tones for the entire dispute of the Montagues and the Capulets, and went on to sound the gentle finale of promise and harmony.

Lorin Maazel certainly carried the day. He demonstrated dramatic power, sensitivity, spirit and imagination, as well as technical ability, and especially a precise sense of rhythm and an exceptional musical ear. The tribute paid him by the cheering audience after his concert was the kind that only the greatest artists have ever received in Prague.

IN A CONVERSATION with one of the Czech journalists, Lorin Maazel said: "I feel that a great work of music is in an international universal language. Not in the sense however that everyone should speak the same way. A powerful personality, endowed with exceptional talent, can speak to many people indeed. By their gifts such personalities are destined to give expression to what others can only feel. They work in behalf of these others, no matter where, in which part of the world. They are obliged to do it, it is their duty—and they enable the people of the whole world to understand each other!"

The motto of the Prague festival, placed above the dais of the concert halls, is "Music Brings Nations Together."

The musicians themselves are most aware of this.

—Jaromir Hroch

Von Braun & Eichmann

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Adolph Eichmann is credited with the elimination of six million Jews for the glory of Hitler. I would like to know the number of Britons Werner von Braun gets credit for in the same cause.

Roy Lee